Hillsborough Recorder

Vol. XV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1834. No. 730.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to this school which is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished, moral, and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order.

Board can be had in private families at $8 per month.

No student will be received that does not board in a private house.

By order of the Board.

J. Taylor, *Sec'y.*

☞ The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator at Newbern, Watchman at Salisbury, will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

June 24. 28—1m

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1833 to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 7th of July—at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 8th—at Ruffin's mills on Wednesday the 9th—at George Albright's on Thursday the 10th—at John Long's on Friday the 11th—at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 12th—at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 14th—at George Faucett's Store on Tuesday the 15th—at C. F. Faucett's on Wednesday the 16th—at James Hutchi son's on Thursday the 17th—at Andrew McCauley's on Friday the 18th—at George A. M bane's on Saturday the 19th—at the Court House in Hillsborough on Monday the 21st—at Richard Nichols' on Tuesday the 22d—at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 23d—at Parker's Store on Thursday the 24th—at Davis'. (old place) on Friday the 25th—at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 26th—at James Trice's on Monday the 28th—at Herndon's Store on Tuesday the 29th—at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 30th—at Burrows Cheeks' on Thursday the 31st.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1834, will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, *Sh'ff*

June 7. 26—

State of North Carolina,

Person County.

Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell v. *Thomas Blackwell.* } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Spectator for six weeks successively, that, unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Roxborough on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to enter his demurrer, plea or answer to the petition in this cause, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.

Test,

uncan Rose, c. s. c

Price adv. $2 50 28—6w

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.

I will offer for sale some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, on Tuesday the second day of May court. At the same time I will also expose to sale my HOUSES and LOTS.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

April 29. tf—20

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that hereafter I shall not hold myself responsible for any debt which may be contracted by any person on my account, without a written order from me.

John R Minnis

June 30. 29—3wp

METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and christians of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.

May 3. 25—

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at May term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as Administrator of the estate of JAMES CAIN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same; and all persons who have claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

Archibald Cain, *Adm'r.*

June 7. 26—3wp

LOUIS A. GODEY

HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE

LADY'S BOOK,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CONTAINING

TALES, original and selected. Moral and Scientific ESSAYS; POETRY from the best Authors; the Quarterly representation of LADY'S FASHIONS, adopted in Philadelphia. Colored; MUSIC of the newest style. &c &c.

Published regularly on the first day of every Month,

at No 3 Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S BOOK is embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of ENGRAVINGS, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two ENGRAVED TITLE PAGES, and two distinct indexes, (intended to perfect seperate volumes in the year,) also, a choice collection of music, original and selected, arranged for the piano or guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo letter press, and only THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents Attractive Scenery, and portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, *designed, drawn, engraved and colored* expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular Music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the LADY'S BOOK is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether EUROPEAN or AMERICAN. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter press.

The Literary department of the LADY'S BOOK comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by intesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of maukish sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed. Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untainted by indelicate innendoes, lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the reading of the work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Wherever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum payable in advance.

☞ Persons remitting TEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to four copies of the work. ☞ Persons remitting FIFTEEN DOLLARS shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. ☞ Persons procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound. ☞ Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (*post paid.*)

June 30. 29—

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having discontinued the publication of the YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL, offers the whole printing establishment for sale on reasonable terms.

It consists of a first rate Super Royal Ramage Screw Press, Type, from Eight Line Pica to Brevier sizes; a great variety of Cuts, Rules, Leads, Flowers, Galleys, Cases, Chases,—in short, all that is necessary for the immediate establishment of a Printing Office.

Any gentleman, desiring to embark in the Printing Business, can get a good bargain by applying to

Hugh Welch.

N. B Postage must be paid on letters, or they will not be taken out of the office.

Salisbury, May 31. 26—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the

SALISBURY ACADEMY,

FIRST CLASS—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM

To be drawn at Salisbury on the 10th day of July, 1834.

STEVENSON & POINTS, *Managers*

CAPITAL $8,000

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3,000	is	$3,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
4 Prizes of	500	is	2,000
5 Prizes of	300	is	1,500
10 Prizes of	200	is	2 000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100 Prizes of	20	is	2,000
250 Prizes of	10	is	2 500
20,000 Prizes of	4 70	is	94.000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to 120,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

TICKETS $4—HALVES $2—QUARTERS $1.

MODE OF DRAWING.

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40 000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $4,70 in another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low, and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, are high. The prizes of $4 70 to be awarded to the high or low division, to be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of $3 000. The prizes of $4 70 payable in tickets in the next Scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

*** All orders from a distance, (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to

Allen Parks, *Agent.*

Hillsborough, June 17. 27—4wp

CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

☞ They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for *all* indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.

April 29. 20—

LEMUEL LYNCH,

Clock and Watch Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches, Clocks, and Time Pieces,

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th. 14—

WANTED

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

April 29. 20—

WANTED,

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley.

December 31. 50—

From the Raleigh Register.

Internal Improvement.

(Concluded.)

From any point upon the canal, railroads might be constructed to the interior of the State. The precise location of such roads can be properly determined when the necessary surveys and estimates shall have been made. An able communication upon the subject has been submitted to the board, by Mr. Sullivan, a civil engineer, formerly of Boston, but now a resident in New York. The boldness, originality and apparent practicability of his plan, will arrest the attention of the Legislature. His opinions have been submitted to an engineer, second in reputation to no member of the profession in that state, who has given them the sanction of his hearty concurrence. They will be stated without further prefatory remarks and with little change of his argument or form of expression.

"The Blue Ridge being within the boundary line of this state, and its limits comprehending the head waters and valleys of the Tennessee, we hold the key of communication with the valley of the Mississippi. To compare distances suppose a *line* of location for the rail road, which seems to comprehend the most beneficial effects to the state, intercepting transportation by the rivers, as far south as possible, in order to include the whole of the *southern counties* within its influence; and by *branches, all to the northwest of the base line of the system.*

"This passage would be direct between Newbern and New York. It is well known that the cheapest freighting is by large vessels. As time enters so constantly into mercantile calculations, that steam power can be afforded and is principally used on the Hudson, to command regularity and despatch. The step in improvement from steam tow boats to steam coasters, will be easy and natural, since the late further discoveries of *coal*, both bituminous and anthracite, in Pennsylvania, has made the use of it sufficiently economical for the steam engine in navigation.

"To show the great probability of this result, or effect of the rail road, we may compare with it the distances and expense by the most employed routes now open. Let us take New York as the place of departure, and the Mississippi, at the confluence of the Ohio, as that to be reached. From New York to Albany is 155 miles; thence to Lake Erie 563; to Cleveland 160; through the Ohio canal 507; to Cincinnati 103; to Louisville 150; to the Mississippi 450; together 1938—of which 1105 is free navigation and 833 paying toll. From New York to Newbern is, by sea, 460 miles. The following distances and route are assumed to be the most probable location of the rail road:

	460	the sea passage.
Newbern to Fayetteville,	100	
to Rockingham,	50	
to the Yadkin,	10	
to Charlotte,	60	
to the Catawba,	15	
to Broad River,	30	
to the Blue Ridge,	40	
across the Ridge,	10	
to Asheville,	10	
to the State line,	30	
	335	North Carolina Rail Road, and perhaps somewhat more by reason of the curves.
to Knoxville,	60	
to Kingston,	40	
to Nashville,	100	
	220	Tennessee road.
By the Cumberland to the Ohio,	160	
To the Mississippi at the confluence,	48	
	208	
	1223	

Of which 670 is free navigation, and 553 tolled. This deducted from 1938, shows a difference of 715 miles in favor of the North Carolina and Tennessee route, over that of Ohio. Besides which, this route reaches the navigable head of the Tennessee in 875 miles from New York, of which two-thirds is free. This will be the cheapest route to Alabama. The Tennessee is navigable above the Muscle shoals 600 miles, and each shore may be considered a rich agricultural and mineral country. The nearest market to this part of Tennessee will be the cities of North Carolina. The expense of freight by these two routes may be also compared. It is stated in a recent publication, that it costs, to get a ton of merchandize carried from New York to Louisville by the lake and canals, $2 75 per cwt. (or $55 per ton) and that it requires 21 days. Freight from New York to Newbern, if in proportion to that across the Atlantic, would be 3 dollars; but in the ratio of the freight by steam boats on the Hudson, it would be 6 dollars: and as carrying on rail roads can be profitably afforded for two cents a ton a mile, this would be to Knoxville $8 30, and to Nashville $30—making $17 50 to that city, which is, besides, nearer to the great river than Louisville. And as the Cumberland runs over a limestone bed, it might be easily improved for a low water navigation by locks submerged and out of the way when the water is deep enough. But the Ohio cannot be. Its shoals are of sand.

"The general considerations which strongly recommend the North Carolina route, are, that during five months the northern canals are closed by ice; that of Pennsylvania four months; that of the Potomac three months; and the Ohio is generally frozen for some months. Besides that, it is too low for navigation two months of the summer almost every year. But North Carolina is in that medium of *climate* as well as *geographical* relation to the west, that permits of uninterrupted commercial intercourse through the state. Nor is there any thing in the nature of rivalry to be apprehended from the Virginia improvements. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal has so great an ascent, as in effect to increase the distance considerably. The rise westward is 2486 feet, and the descent to Pittsburg 1686 feet—whole lockage 4172 feet. The James river route rises, in 241 miles, 2578 feet, and descends to the Ohio in 222—436 miles, 1997 feet.

Moreover we know from the Baltimore surveys, that the ground along the great Kanhawa is exceedingly difficult, and it is most likely that this work, if ever undertaken, will incline to the north to Covington and descend the valley of the Greenbrier. West Virginia is entitled to the accommodation; but, having the Ohio navigation, is not, like East Tennessee, in *distress* for access to market. Indeed, the Baltimore surveys show that the high valleys of Virginia watered by the branches of the James, must principally furnish the business of the route along that stream, as the country on the Roanoke must for that; while the next geographical division to the South Carolina and Georgia line, naturally falls in with the system of internal improvement contemplated by North Carolina; whose western frontier includes the head waters of the Tennessee; so that, if the state resolves on having this road, the business of the extensive valleys watered by the Holston and the Clinche, would be more likely to descend with the current to Kingston and Knoxville, and export eastward by the rail road, than ascend and go north to the James river route, considerably circuitous.

"If we also consider the elevation, from Newbern to the foot of the Blue Ridge is rated to be a rise of 1200 feet; which, if the location of the road be gradual, as I suppose it can be on the *southern location* indicated, is only four feet in a mile.

"Since there is nothing to fear from Virginia as a rival; so, on the other hand, there is nothing to apprehend from South Carolina. For, not including in her boundaries the head waters of the Tennessee, she has, after improving her rivers, already turned her enterprize to the increase of commerce at her capital; and it is more likely that rail roads will ramify among the fertile counties of Georgia, than that, at her expense, one, at great cost, will be made over the mountains to aggrandize Charleston.

"The domestic trade of North Carolina will indeed (like the interior of Georgia, of New York and of Pennsylvania) be alone a sufficient object for this main line of rail road, as the base of a system of branches up every valley to the northwest from it, and into every productive district between the rivers; but it is a great encouragement and warrant for the work, that a little west of the line of the state lies this very valuable part of east Tennessee—rich in iron, coal, salt and gypsum, articles in the greatest demand, and the latter wanting to give fertility to the alluvial lands of the eastern counties, as Pennsylvania receives her supply of it from the state of New York. The pine bearing lands of New Hampshire were in this way made fertile, receiving *plaster* by her canals.

"Our agriculturalists cannot now afford to sell cotton, at Charleston, at as low prices as the planters of South Carolina can. There is wanting to both the cheapness of conveyance incident to rail roads, and proximity of port, to balance the advantages of the fertile west, and it is fortunate that geographical relations will give to North Carolina the ability to open a cheap route to the west, from which the accessions of toll from the transit trade may so increase the aggregate of income, as to make the home toll low, and yet enhance the value of the road, as a property, so much, that instead of being an expense it will be a profit to the state.

"If it gives 12 per cent. nett increase, the state gains a sum equal to its cost, and additional to the rise of property consequent on the accommodation. Therefore it is fortunate for North Carolina that the Blue Ridge summit is within her boundaries; because it gives to us, as the most interested party, the command of the communication.

"Rail roads can in no part of our country be made at so little cost per mile as

in this ate. Most of the materials are on the ot, and labor is cheap; but the mann of building ought not to be slight. A ra oad may be rough in appearance, if it ability and accuracy permit of safe sp and if the top surface under the ir made hard, to resist the weight of l , by means of nails driven evenly he rails to press on, the wood is de- ed, and about half the iron as now mmonly used, may be saved.

"It appears from the facts stated, that orth Carolina evidently holds, unrivall- d, the best ground of communication with much of the west and all the south- west. And it seems clear that, after the place and manner of passing the Blue Ridge is decided on, and an outlet se- cured to the ocean, the rest is easy.

"The surveys so early begun in North Carolina, have ascertained many essen- tial facts, though they have not extended the entire line here suggested. This plan would not interfere with the propo- sed rail road from Wilmington to Ra- leigh; for the crossing each other would be, in effect, to give all the interior the choice of both markets, and make the in- tercourse between the four principal ci. ties, though a little circuitous, short in point of time."

If the road so forcibly recommended by Mr. Sullivan be constructed, or any road, commencing at a point accessible to sea vessels, and terminating at the Ten nessee line, the next great object to be accomplished will be the intersection of the state, by rail road communication, from north to south. This should com- mence at some point on the Roanoke, where it might be connected with the Petersburg and Portsmouth rail roads, and crossing the navigable rivers of the state above the falls, extend to the South Carolina boundary. It is apparent that the state must be intersected from east to west and from north to south; because our rivers do not, in their natural state, afford an inland navigation; nor can the obstructions be easily removed by canals or other works of art. The Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin and Ca- tawba, are in truth, magnificent rivers. The bare enumeration of them may well excite an honest throb of state pride. Their volume of waters and their fertile and picturesque banks, may move the ad- miration of any, and must knit the affec- tions of a North Carolinian to his native land. It is, nevertheless, to be confess- ed that, in their natural state, they have stronger claims to beauty than usefulness. There are very few rivers any where that do not afford a better navigation. Not to mention other obstacles, (of which there are too many) none of our rivers are navigable over, and some of them not up to the great granite formation dividing the upper from the alluvial country, and extending across the state from north east to south west, about 150 miles from, and parallel to the ocean. The Yadkin and Catawba, passing into South Caroli- na, are both obstructed by the granite ridge—the latter not until after it has en- tered that state. This ridge intersects the first four rivers nearly at right angles, and makes rapids and falls, which totally obstruct the passage of boats. Thus is our transportation between the upper and low country cut off. Above the falls, most of the rivers are, in their natural state, susceptible for some distance, of good navigation. If, then, the state is intersected by rail roads, in the manner proposed, these roads will be base lines, and receive the produce which may de- scend the rivers to the falls, or be trans- ported on lateral roads. To illustrate this idea more clearly, suppose the proposed roads completed; a planter who should set out from the Tennessee line, would continue on the road recommended by Mr. Sullivan to the Cape Fear. He might then stop at Fayetteville, descend the river to Wilmington, pursue the road to Beaufort, or, taking the northern route from Fayetteville, proceed to the Roan oke, and thence, by rail road or water communication, reach Petersburg or Nor- folk. The latter road would be import- ant, not only as facilitating the transpor- tation of produce, but the travelling from north to south, and east to west, would afford that species of profit which is or- dinarily of great value; and the daily mail would be transported upon it, through the state. It may well be doubted whe- ther any work, which claims our atten- tion, would, at an earlier period, repay the investment necessary for its construc tion.

The canal and these two great lines of rail road communication, would, in the opinion of the board, form a proper ba- sis for a great system of improvement, and would of themselves, accommodate the leading interests of the state. Such lateral roads as might be necessary, would from time to time, be constructed, by in- dividual enterprize, with or without the aid of the public treasury.

It has already been stated, as the opin- ion of the board, that no general system of improvement can be effected, in North Carolina, by incorporated companies. In old and wealthy communities, individual capital may be commanded for ob- jects. The internal condition of nd and Scotland has been improved in this way. No intelligent writer, however, it is believed, has expressed a doubt that, even in those countries, plans of much more extensive usefulness might have been devised and executed by the gov- ernment. Individuals make improve- ments without any regard to the situation of any section of the country, other than that in which they are immediately inte- rested. Hence it has frequently happ- ened, that particular works constructed without any reference to a general plan, have been rendered entirely useless by the ultimate selection of a more extensive and judicious location for a road or canal. Numerous instances in both these coun- tries exemplify the correctness of this remark. Immense expenditures of capi- tal upon works subsequently rendered useless, by the success of greater and ri- val enterprizes, have returned no profits to the stockholders, and subtracted great- ly from the national wealth. If we ex- pect to escape their evils, we must avoid their errors. The great outlines, which in the nature of things, are not likely to attract, or be compassed by individual ef- fort, should be marked out by the legis- lature, effected by the public treasure, and be exclusively under public control. Such has been the system adopted by New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and is the only system that can succeed here. Who believes that the great Erie canal would have been cut in a century to come by individual enterprize? Who can now assign limits to the improve ments which may be hereafter effected by that great state? If we proceed with less, but not small resources, with like spirit and on the same system, we, too, may do something for the honor of hu- man nature, and give to North Carolina a name among the nations of the earth.

It remains only to consider what sum is necessary to effect the improvements recommended, and in what manner it can be procured. Upon this subject, the board have no disposition to deceive them- selves or others. They do not hope to prosecute extensive plans of improve ment without expense. It is the very condition of our existence, applicable to nations as to individuals, that no good thing is to be purchased but by a sacri fice of our ease or of our wealth. It is useless to expect to improve, unless we are willing to meet the cost. The board have endeavored to form estimates as ac- curate as in their power, and to put them rather above than below the truth. If $20,000 per mile be taken as the average cost of canalling in the manner proposed, it will require a million and a half of dol- lars to cut the section of channel in N, Carolina, which will be necessary to connect Beaufort with Norfolk; the dis- tance having been ascertained by survey to be 75 miles. If rail roads can be con- structed in this state at the average rate of $8,000 per mile, five hundred and sixty two miles of road may be built for four millions and a half of dollars. The sum necessary then to the completion of the canal and the two rail roads, is six millions of dollars. The State can cer tainly be intersected in the manner re- commended by a less extent of rail road than that assumed, and the expense per mile is put down at a greater sum than such works have cost on an average, in either Virginia or South Carolina.

Six millions of dollars, if it were ne- cessary to raise it at once, with a view to its expenditure in a war, either of in vasion or defence, is a sum that would shock the timid, and might well startle the prudent. At the most gloomy period of the revolution, however, when our po pulation was but a fourth what it is now, and our resources and capital out of all proportion less, a debt of four times six millions was in a single year incurred in the defence of our liberties. Inspired by this illustrious example, we can certainly venture to incur a debt equal to one fourth of the expenditures of our ances- tors in a single campaign, to make those liberties available. The statesmen of those days called on the people to expend not only their millions of treasure, but to pour out their blood, to establish a free and independent government. The peo- ple responded nobly to their call;—both people and leaders did well;—and shall not we, their descendants, build on the foundations they have laid? They have given us the first of all earthly blessings, religious and political freedom;—shall not we do something for ourselves and poste- rity, by removing the obstactes that na- ture has placed in our way to wealth? If not for the sake of wealth itself—for the fruits of wealth and of free institutions— for acquisitions in the useful and fine arts —for attainments in literature and sci- ence;—to raise us to distinction as a mo- ral and intellectual, as a religious and a refined people. These are glorious vis- ions; but glorious as they are, the bless- ings they promise us may be ours, and at a cost insignificant in comparison with what was paid for our liberty alone. And without these, what avails it that we fear no tyrant, if we and our posterity are to be bent down under the pressure of pov- erty and ignorance? It is indeed well that our ancestors have, at a mighty cost of life and money, secured our persons and property from the grasp of arbitrary power—that they purchased for us per- fect freedom of thought and action. But to what end are we free, unless we are thereby the more able to provide for our physical and moral improvement—to be- come more rich, enlightened and happy! That as we have set an example to other nations in government, so we may also take the lead in the arts and virtues of civilization. All that is desirable to us as a people may be attained at an ex- pense of a few millions; and we need on- ly pay the interest during our time, and leave the debt to go with the inheritance. Is there any descendant of those who paid with such prodigality for our liberties, of so poor a spirit as to be unwilling to pay for the many blessings that are to be the fruits of their liberties properly cultiva- ted?

The annexed statement exhibits a sche- dule of the resources of the state. By an examination of it, it will be seen that one of the items consists of Bank stock, estimated at half a million of dollars. If this sum be profitably invested, and the annual income of the Literary Fund, in accordance with the suggestion of the ex- ecutive message, be appropriated to this purpose, the two sources will produce an accumulation quite sufficient to pay the interest of the first million borrowed. If it should not, no very burthensome in- crease of the rate of taxation would pro- duce an ample fund on which to borrow all that can be necessary for improve- ment. A million would be as large an amount as could be profitably expended during the first year after the loan was obtained. If the most productive section of the general plan be first completed, we may reasonably calculate that the tolls which will accrue will go far to pay the interest upon the second loan; and the same scheme of operation may thus be continued, until the entire plan of im- provement shall be accomplished.

If, from the adoption of this system, it shall become necessary to increase the rate of state taxation, the expenditure of the principal sum borrowed, among the community, as a reward of useful and profitable labor, will enable them to pay the interest, in addition to the rate now levied, with much more convenience than they meet the existing exactions.

A scheme of this kind would, in the opinion of the Board, ensure the prospe- rity and advance the character of the state; and they therefore earnestly recom- mend it to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID L. SWAIN, *President.*
Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1834.

CONGRESS.

Monday, June 23

In the Senate, the consideration of the ge- neral appropriation bill was resumed, and con- tinued till the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the har- bor bill was taken up, and, after much debate, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Tuesday, June 24.

After the first and second readings and re- ference of a number of bills from the House of Representatives, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The House of Representatives proceeded to consider the bill to regulate the terms by which the deposites are to be held by the state banks. After a variety of proceedings, the bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time, passed by a vote of 112 to 89, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Adams obtained leave to make a re- port from the Select Joint Committee, on the subject of the death of Lafayette, and re- ported the following resolutions:

Resolved, &c. That the two houses have re- ceived with the profoundest sensibility, intel- ligence of the death of Gen. Lafayette, the friend of the United States, the friend of Wash- ington, the friend of Liberty

2. That the sacrifices and efforts of this il- lustrious person, in the cause of our country, during her struggle for independence, and the affectionate interest which he has at all times manifested for the success of her political in- stitutions, claim from the government and people of the United States, an expression of condolence for his loss, veneration for his vir- tues, and gratitude for his services.

3. That the President of the United States be requested to address, together with a copy of the above resolutions, a letter to George Washington Lafayette, and the other mem- bers of his family, assuring them of the con- dolence of this whole nation in their irrepara- ble bereavement.

4 That the members of the two houses of Congress will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and that it be recommended to the people of the United States to wear a si- milar badge for the same period.

5. That the halls of the houses be dressed in mourning for the residue of the session.

6. That John Quincy Adams be requested to deliver an oration on the life and character of General Lafayette, before the two houses of Congress, at the next session.

The resolutions were read twice and order- ed to be engrossed for a third reading, by an unanimous vote.

The bill providing pensions for the families of the French seamen killed and wounded at Toulon, as amended in the House, was then read a third time and passed.

Wednesday, June 25.

In the Senate, the joint resolution from the House of Representatives, manifesting the deep sensibility of Congress on the occasion of the decease of the late Gen. Lafayette, was passed through the different stages by unani- mous consent, and adopted.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Sprague, providing for the appointment of a committee to continue the investigations into the Post Office Department during the recess, was taken up for consideration, and having been mo- dified by Mr. Sprague, so as to refer the in- vestigation to the standing committee on the post office and post roads, instead of to a se- lect committee, was adopted—yeas 33, nays 10.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to provide for the organization of the department of Indian affairs; the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to pre- serve peace on the frontiers, and the bill for the establishment of the Western Territory and for the security and protection of the em- igrant and other Indian tribes, were severally passed through committee of the whole, and reported to the house.

Thursday, June 26.

In the Senate, a great variety of bills were

All the amendments to the general appro- priation bill, which has been so long depend- ing were disposed of satisfactorily to the two Houses; and the bill now wants only the sig nature of the President to become a law.

Friday, June 27.

In the Senate, the bill for the improvement of certain harbors and for the removal of ob- structions in the mouths of sundry rivers, was reported from the committee of commerce, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, a great va- riety of business was acted on. The bill for paying certain Georgia claims was, after de- bate, passed by a vote of 99 to 60; the fortifi- cation bill was also passed, the light house bill was passed, by 105 votes to 61; the West Point appropriation bill was passed, 119 to 55. These bills all have yet to pass the Senate.

Saturday, June 28.

Both houses continued in until midnight.

Monday, June 30.

The two houses adjourned at about half past six o'clock in the evening.

A Washington correspondent of Poulson's American Daily Advertiser says—"Every body seems to separate in good humor, and in the belief that although every thing has not been done that would have been useful to the pub lic, yet that the country has shoulders strong enough, and elastic enough, to bear, and to throw off when necessary any burden when it becomes insupportable."

DOWNING CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, June 23, 1834.

To the editor of the Portland Courier away down east in the state of Maine.

My dear old friend—you see I write to you once more from Washington, but I don't know but this will be the last, for I've made up my mind to be off now in two or three days. I've had another long talk with Col. Crocket, and I am pretty well convinced it is best for us all to go home and go to work.

Congress has been here talking and jawing seven months, and done almost nothing at all, and I dont believe now they will do any thing. It is of no use to talk to 'em any longer; they are in such a hurly burly you might jest as well talk to a deaf man in a thunder storm. So as soon as I can pick up my duds I shall start for Portland.

I have concluded to begin to publish a paper according as you and I talked, and I think it's best to have the first number come out the fourth of July. The 4th of July day, they say was the day when the declaration of independence was pub- lished;—and some folks begin to think it's pretty near time to have another dec- laration of independence. They say it is almost as much needed now as it was then. And as I begin to be pretty much that way of thinking myself, I believe I shall publish one to begin with. And I believe it will be the best to take the same old day that them are revolutiona- ry pealers took to publish their declara- tion of independence. This 4th of July is about one of the best days we have, in the way of liberty, so as I said afore I think I shall come out that day with my first number.

I want you to be gettin ready to print it before I get there, for I shall have to stop a little at Philadelphy and New- York and Boston and so on, to see some of my friends and chat with 'em a little about the times. But I shall keep send- ing you stuff to put into my paper so you can get the types most all set agin I get there. I guess my paper 'll go pretty well, for I've got a few subscribers here at Washington already.

I should like to have you begin to take subscribers for me as soon as you get this, and perhaps I shall pick up a few on the road. It wont do to branch out with a large paper these hard times, for it's no use to offer a man more than what he can pay for. So I believe I shall make my paper pretty considerable small, and charge 'em a dollar a year, cash down. I shall have a great many curious things in it along in the course of the year, besides a good many picters. But I cant stop to tell yon much about it now, I spose I must send you a prospectus, and that will tell you all about it.

Congress haint done killing off rats yet round the Post Office, and they say there's another committee been a smellin out rats round the land office. Aint it pesky strange that this country's got so over-run with rats? Some think if the people don't turn out pretty soon and have a general rat hunt all over the coun- try, it 'll be gone goose with us. It 'll be no use to try to raise any thing, any more than jest from hand to mouth, for if we do, it will all be nibbled way from us as fast as we can raise it.

I and Mr. Gales and Seaton are on pretty good terms, since we got acquaint- ed; and I tell you what t 'is, they are pretty clever sort of fellows, after all that our folks have been saying about 'em, I think I shall exchange with 'em when I get under way. I shall kind of feel as though I ought to do it, for they spoke very well of me in their paper a day or two ago; and recommended to the folks about here to send and subscribe for it.

Mrs. Royall wants to swap papers with me too, and send me her "Paul Pry," but she's such an abominable old stew I dont seem to keer about having any thing to do with her.

Send my love to the folks up in Down- ingville, and tell uncle Joshua to go to stratching round and getting subscribers as fast as he can.

P. S The General sends his respects to his mob and friends down Portland, and says he thinks he shall tuck Woodbury up a peg higher by and by. But this Cabinet business has got into such a stew that I am in a quand- ry to guess how it will turn out.

Your loving friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

From the Baltimore American.

LAFAYETTE was the last of the Major. Generals of the revolutionary war. His commission was dated July 31st, 1777. At the peace of 1783 there were fifteen Major Generals, of whom Lafayette was the eighth in rank; there were seven se- niors and seven juniors of the same rank. Standing in the centre of the list, he sur- vived them all. The seniors were Put- man of Connecticut, Gates of Virginia, Heath of Massachusetts, Greene of Rhode Island, Wm. Alexander—com- monly known as Lord Stirling—of New Jersey, St. Clair of Pennsylvania, and Lincoln of Massachusetts. His juniours were Howe of North Carolina, McDou- gall of New York, the Prussian Baron Steuben, Smallwood of Maryland, Moul- trie of Sovth Carolina, Knox of Massa- chusetts, and Du Portail of France.

In paying funeral honors to the last of the Revolutionary band, the state of Mas- eachusetts has the means of marking the ceremonial with an incident of peculiar solemnity. If we mistake not, there are in the possession of that commonwealth the remains of all the arullery possessed by the American colonies at the com- mencement of the revolutionary war, in April 1775. We remember reading that soon after the adoption of the federal cons- titution, it was reported to Congress that *two* cannon were in the U. S. Arsenals, that were one moiety of all the artillery with which the war had been commen- ced, on the part of America; and that the other two had been captured by the en- emy.

It was voted to mark them with a suit- able inscription, and deliver them to the Governor of Massachusetts. What the inscriptions were, we do not remember, but the guns were, if we are not mista- ken, named by Congress, as the "Han- cock" and "Adams." There would be an affecting propriety in using, for the last time, these interesting relics of the revolution, in paying the last final tribute of respect to the last of the revolutionary generals.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the packet ship Congress, arrived at New York, advices are received from Vera Crux to the 10th, and from the city of Mexico to the 3d inst. The intelli- gence is mysterious and indistinct, but we have gathered enough to ascertain that the political affairs of that fine coun- try, are again in a very unsettled state, and that a new revolution has commenced, which threatens to be as bitter as any that has hitherto occurred, and must re- sult in a more permanent establishment of the liberal and free institutions which the people have so long been contending for, and have for months past been so wisely attempting to carry into operation —or in the establishment of a despotic government with St. Ana at his head. St. Ana, at all events, has destroyed all the fame he has hitherto acquired, by yield- ing to the advice and flattering promises of the very enemies he has been fighting against for years, and uniting in their views to destroy all that has been done for the establishment of a free govern- ment.

We learn that the convoy for Vera Cruz was detained in the city, and the money withdrawn—and they write from the former place, that it occasioned great distress—money not being obtained at 3 or 4 per cent. per modt.

From what we can learn of the occur- rences in the month of May, it appears that St. Ana remained at the head of Af- fairs, and in fact, had "taken the whole responsibility" of affairs on himself— that the Congress finding they could not agree to the new measures he dictated, closed its session about the middle of May. They had subsequently attempt- ed to re-assemble, but St. Ana had de- clared that he would not recognise their acts.

Orders for the arrest of several of the most distinguished and patriotic members of the Congress, had been issued, but whether they were carried into effect or not, we have no information. Soon af- ter the return of St. Ana from his farm, he displaced all the members then in the Cabinet, and appointed a new Ministry to act in accordance with new ideas he acquired during his retirement.

Puebla was about to be invested by Government troops.

Some of the States had declared for St. Ana—and others against him. This we suppose means that some are in favor of the claimed rights of the Clergy, and others in favor of the system of reform going on, for suppressing the convents, and sequestration of the church property.

Tampico is stated to have declared a- gainst the views of St. Ana, whilst Vera Cruz was in favor. It appears that only the Central States have had opportunity to express their views in relation to the present state of things.

We give the above as coming from Passengers. The papers we have not seen, and confess that we are unable to comprehend the true situation of affairs or of parties, and can only say that, when we understand the subject better, we will farther give our readers information of

...e state of things in that interesting but ...ally unfortunate country. We say unfortunate, because with vast resources, a large population and a fine country, they cannot (it appears) remain tranquil long enough to show the people the blessings and advantages of a free government.

Mercantile Advertiser.

LANDER, the celebrated traveller, who was lately killed in Africa, is supposed to have fallen a victim to the machinations of the slave traders, who fear to have the country explored, lest colonies of civilized and christian people, attracted thither by the productive soil and other advantages of the country, should settle there, and break up the slave trade, by which they get their living and their wealth. The supposition is not unlikely, that they instigated the ignorant natives to commit the murder—to rid themselves of one enterprising traveller, and at the same time to make his death a terror to adventurers hereafter.

OLD FRENCH CLAIMS.

Mr. Livingston, at Paris, at the request of Mr. Causten, agent of claims, at Washington, has transmitted to the department of state the following documents in relation to claims for French spoliations prior to September, 1800, as well as those since that period, viz:

All the books and papers left in the Consulate at Paris, by the commissioners under the convention of 1800.

All the papers found in that legation relating to claims, and mentioned in the letter of Mr. Rives, to which Mr. Causten refers.

All the ships' papers, and other papers found on board the several American vessels condemned there by the council of prizes and imperial decrees.

He had also a promise that copies of all the decrees and other judiciary proceedings in relation to American vessels, should be made out, and delivered to him, duly certified. As soon as this is done, which he hoped would be within six or eight weeks, they would also be sent on to the department. *Balt. Gazette.*

From Liberia.—The schooner Edgar, arrived at this port on Tuesday, bringing dates from Liberia to the 12th of May.

Her intelligence is, in one respect, melancholy. Rev. O. S. Wright, Methodist Missionary, Rev. Mr. Laird and wife, and Rev. John Cloud, Presbyterian Missionary, had fallen victims to the fevers of that climate. The health of the colonists, however, was generally good; and but two of the emigrants who went out in the Jupiter had perished. The trade and business of the Colony was essentially prosperous, and its influence and sphere of usefulness extending in every direction. The Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society has proceeded to Cape Palmas, with twenty men to commence the proposed settlement, where they will meet with an enthusiastic welcome from the natives. A light-house is soon to be erected on Cape Mesurado, and two houses are now being built at Moravia for the reception of emigrants. The foundation of a new stone Presbyterian Church has been laid, and a steam saw-mill will shortly be constructed.

Louisville, (Ky.) June 12.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A shocking occurrence took place here last week. A Mr. C. married Miss Buckner last week, a beautiful and interesting woman, of one of our most respectable families. On that evening Mrs. Buckner (the mother of the bride) had a large quantity of custard made, and sent to the houses of her married children. On Sunday Mrs. Foster (her daughter) was taken ill, and died in a few hours. While the company was assembling for her funeral, a daughter of hers became suddenly ill, and the funeral was postponed, that both might be burried together. Before this took place, Mrs. Buckner died, and nine more are dangerously ill.

Poison having been suspected, the servants are all in prison, but there is no evidence external or internal to prove the charge. The contents of the stomach show no appearance of poison. The symptoms in all resemble those of Asiatic Cholera—yet no one else in town has been attacked and but one of that devoted family who avoided the custard. All who ate of it have died or are ill. The physicians and magistrates are all in alarm and bustle, and no two people seem to agree in opinion as to the true cause of this melancholy visitation.

A Broad Hint.—The editor of the Lynn Record, has written a very appropriate article on Matrimony, which concludes with the following very sensible direction;—

"When a couple have passed from a state of single blessedness into that of *holy wedlock*, as it is sometimes called, that is, having taken each for better or worse, and wish to have it made public (as they always should,) in order to have the business done correctly, it is deemed necessary to accompany the notice with a *slice of cake*,—and as there is often some mistake in this respect, we would offer the following directions: Cut from the loaf a modest slice, about six or eight inches long, two-thirds as wide, and two inches thick. Enclose it neatly in white paper, and direct it to THE EDITOR.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 9.

We are authorized to announce Hugh Waddell, esq. as a candidate to represent this county in the Senate of the next Legislature.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place on Friday last, with demonstations of hilarity befiting the occasion.

At 11 o'clock the citizens assembled at the Court-house, from whence they proceeded to the Presbyterian Church.

The services at the church were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Price. Hugh Waddell, esq. read the Declaration of Independence, introducing it with a very eloquent and appropriate address. The Oration was delivered by Mr. Allen C. Jones. The services were concluded with prayer.

A very large company then repaired to the Masonic Hall, where a sumptous dinner was provided. Alfred Moore, esq. officiated as president, and Col. Cadwallader Jones and Dennis Heartt as vice presidents. After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The 4th of July '76—"Time which wears the marble down" cannot abate the enthusiasm with which it is hallowed by a free and grateful people.
2. The memory of Washington.
3. The Constitution of the United States—With intelligence in the people, and wisdom and patriotism in the public servants, it will "preserve the blessings of liberty to us and to our posterity."
4. The memory of La Fayette—who was more fortunate than Thrasybulus, in having *two* countries from which to expel tyrants and to which to restore liberty.
5. The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution—Unlike those of antiquity, they have not been idolized unto Gods; but in all future time they will receive the homage an gratitude of freemen throughout the earth.
6. The President of the United States.
7. The Ex-Presidents of the United States.
8. North Carolina—Her early devotion to Freedom and uniform support of its principles, have fixed her character for virtue and valour: may her sons emulate the spirit and energy of their sires in the improvement of her condition, and not cease in their efforts till every obstacle shall be overcome.
9. The Army of the United States—It has won for itself the highest military renown, and given to its country the triumphant assurance that it will "do its duty."
10. The Navy of the United States—No clime is so remote but has witnessed her deeds, no sea so distant but its echoes have been wakened by her thunders.
11. The University of North Carolina—May its annual contributions to the moral and mental resources of our country, prepare her in science and learning, as she is already in physical force, for every exigency.
12. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—the stomach, the heart, and the lungs.
13. Woman, wit, and wine—a glorious combination:

"If on earth there be bliss,
It is this, it is this."

After the regular toasts, the following volunteers were given, as the gentlemen were respectively called upon.

By Col. Cadwallader Jones, 1st Vice-President—The state of North Carolina, she has the means both moral and physical of greatly elevating her character, may she be wise enough to use them.

Dennis Heartt, 2d Vice-President—The Union of the States, and the rights of the States—may enthusiasm for the one never endanger the existence of the other.

Allen C. Jones—John C. Calhoun; his political honesty stands unshaken, as the base of the Egyptian pyramid; his genius as grand and imposing as its superstructure.

Hugh D. Waddell, esq.—The memory of Col. Wm. Polk; the last field officer of the North Carolina line, a light extinguished on earth, to assume its place in the heavens; the constellation is now complete.

William A. Graham, esq.—The memory of the Hon. Alfred Moore, a citizen soldier of North Carolina, who after gallantly defending his country with arms, obtained the highest civic honors.

C. B. Cole, a guest—Van Burenism in North Carolina, as in the other southern states, is fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets.

Doct. James S. Smith—Nullification and the American system, the two political extremes; when they meet may we not hope for political purity and security.

Col. Henry Webb—Nullification; touch our interests, and we are all nullifiers.

Alexander M. Kirkland—The Hon. W. P. Mangum from the "Rip Van Winkle of the south;" If his constituents do sleep, he is ever awake to her true interests.

Frederick Nash, jr.—The Declaration of Independence—

Signed by those hands which struck the tyrant down,
Sealed by that blood which bought our liberty.
May the Sons of North Carolina ever be ready to protect and defend its principles.

V. M. Murphey—The Ladies of Orange—theirs the task to reward virtue and valour; ours to protect, love and admire them.

Charles Shepard, a guest—The town of Hillsborough, distinguished for the salubrity of its climate and the hospitality of its citizens.

John Cameron—The memory of William R. Davie; could the spirit of enterprize, which characterized his career, be joined to the talent now existing in our land, the name of Van Winkle would be known only in the annals of Knickerbocker.

Cadwallader Jones, jr.—The union of the states, the union of the sexes, so long as the one shall perpetuate the existence of an American so long may the other preserve, protect, defend his liberty.

Frederick Nash, jr.—Faction—The first and last enemy to liberty. The tallent of North Carolina lies shrouded in obscurity; May her Sons think on this.

William Horton, Cabinet maker—The Old Cabinet maker at the White House his eye sight fails him and he sees badly through Van Buren spectacles.

Allen C. Jones—The Heroes of '76

"Fair but undismayed, a gallant front they form
Still as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm"

John W. Syme—The memory of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence on the part of North Carolina.

Alexander M. Kirkland—J. Downing, Major Downingville Militia 2d Brigade may he and his axe never part company till he cuts up the Hickory.

John W. Syme—Zekel Biglow, Broker in Wall Street, may he never want a *watch* to illustrate the utility of the banking system.

Victor M. Murphey—State of North Carolina—Should the "little Dutchman" attempt to put his glorification spectacles on her proboscis may the old lady snort most vehemently.

Col. Henry Webb—The authors of the three last toasts, accordin to my notion they beat all natur.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

William Wilkins of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey, (lately appointed minister to Russia,) to be secretary of the navy.

John Forsythe, of Georgia, to be secretary of state.

Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, to be secretary of the treasury.

Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, to be attorney general of the United States.

Benjamin Pollard, of Virginia, to be charge d'affairs of the United States to Buenos Ayres.

Edward D. Ingham, to be a director of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Poindexter was on Friday the 27th, elected President of the Senate *pro tem.*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Chapel Hill Harbinger.

The public exercises commenced, as usual, on Monday evening. The speaking on that and the following evenings showed evidently that a better taste is gradually introducing the chastened, natural fervor of the polite orator for the ranting, mouthing and style of "Bombastes Furioso." Most of the speeches were well humoured and delivered in good taste.

The annual address to the two societies was enthusiastically received by a crowded house, and would call for further notice, did I not know that in a short time it would appear in print, to receive from the public that judgment which it so richly deserves.

On Wednesday forenoon, a meeting of the "North Carolina Institute" was held. And in the afternoon, the members of the institute, and the audience generally were entertained by an address from Professor Mitchell, on the subject of common schools, in which there was much profitable matter, seasoned by several happy touches of his peculiar humour.

It was gratifying to every friend of the institution to see in their places a goodly number of Trustees, with our public spirited governor at their head, and to hear them express a determination to do all in their power to promote its interests.

The exercises of Commencement day were conducted in their usual order, the candidates for degrees acquitting themselves very much to the gratification of the numerous auditory.

The next Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Cicero P. Hawks, Jas. W. Bryan, Samuel Smith, John R. J. Daniel, Jonathan Haughton, and —— Hoskins. That of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Andrew Syme, of Petersburg, Virginia; and that of L. L. D. on Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, Hon. Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin, and Hon. George E. Badger. A VISITER.

SUPREME COURT.

June 28.

DANIEL, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of David Bright *v.* Horotio Sugg, from Montgomery; affirming the judgment below.

RUFFIN, Chief-Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Ann A. Smith *v.* William Webb & others, in Equity, from Granville; overuling the exceptions of the plaintiff and pronouncing a decree according to the report of the Master.

DANIEL, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of *Doe ex dem.* of Margaret Barfield *v.* Ebenezer Combs & Sarah Howell, from Wayne; affirming the judgment below.

OUR OWN STATE.

We saw not long since a small anecdote of a boy, who saw a large tempting Orange on the top of a basket full of the same fruit, and just as he was in the act of purchasing, his mother exclaimed, "look on the other side Bill." He looked at the other side and the Orange had a large rot in it. Never man said truer than did Old Horace, when he asserted that no one is contented with his lot in life. Change, change, change, is the very element of our natures. But in nothing is this propensity more illustrated than in our disposition to roam over the earth. It cannot be denied that the situation of some may be bettered by moving to a new country. But when this is the case, we hazard nothing to say, that their situation is a sad one here, and in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, emigration results more from this roving, restless discontented trail in our nature, than from any well founded estimate of advantage. We have seen some little of those so much desired new countries, and our deliberate conclusion is, that if a man will only resolve to content himself, that there is no old country in North America so poor but that it affords to a family more of the solid comforts of life than can be procured by breaking up and settling in a new. It is true, that more cotton may be raised in Alabama, and more money may be obtained by producing sugar in Louisiana or Florida, than can be realised in North Carolina or Virginia—but we wish they who are inflated with the spirit of emigration would look at the other side of the orange. Can all the money obtained in Alabama or Louisiana procure for its possessor such multifarous comforts and conveniences of life as we have? We once saw a rich Cotton Planter enjoying the luxuries of one of our country farm houses. The good lady asked him if he ever made cheese in his country; his answer was no, that they had but few cows in Louisiana. "Not have cows, why, what do you do for milk and butter?" "We do without them," was the reply. "How about beef?" "We get that from Kentucky." "Pork?" "That from Kentucky also." "Chickens and Eggs?" "A few and very trifling!" Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn, from Kentucky. The good lady asked about every thing:—She learned that they had no ice house—no dairies nor spring houses—in fact no springs—that River water was the very best they could get. No cabbage or Irish potatoes—no cider—and in fact very few what she always looked upon as the very necessaries of life; that there were few schools—few Churches, and the roads to them bad. But when she came to hear there were very few people in that country over fifty years old, she held up her hand rejoiced that she was better off than they with all their money. And the Planter as he handed up a glass which he had just emptied of frozen cream admitted the truth of her ejaculation with a sigh!

But why is it that our friends write us such fine flattering accounts of these new countries? Just because our friends are selfish social beings—they wish to have the friends of their youth near them, and they exaggerate the advantages of the country to get them there. But the economy of Heaven is much more just than we are apt to suppose it, and were we fairly to consider all the advantages and disadvantages of different countries, we should find that nature's blessings are distributed with an equal impartial hand. Whenever any of our neighbors therefore get in a passion for moving, ask them first *to look at the other side of the Orange.* *Carolina Watchman.*

Mr. Roenne was, on Monday last, received by the Secretary of State, and presented his credentials as charge d'affairs of Prussia to the United States.

Mr. Taney, whose nomination was rejected on Tuesday by the Senate, but whose commission extended, notwithstanding, to the end of the session, resigned his office yesterday, Mr. M'Clintock Young, the chief clerk in the department, has been appointed acting secretary *ad interim.* *Globe.*

Mr. Clayton (of Delaware) having been excused from serving on the Senate committee for investigating the affairs of the Post Office Department, Mr. Southard (of New Jersey) has been appointed by the Senate to take his place. The committee, it will be recollected, is to continue its investigation during the recess of Congress. We understand that the Committee propose to meet in this city, on the 15th September, to perform the duties assigned to them. *Nat. Intel.*

The Senate is the anchor of hope to the American people. It presents an impassable barrier to executive usurpations. We look to the Senate for the preservation of the constitution. The senate has already probed the Post Office ulcer, and will soon lay open the corruptions of the Land and Indian departments. Rome, in her best days; had not half the reason to be proud of her Senators that we have to boast of ours. Americans will long cherish a high and grateful sense of the talents, patriotism and firmness of their Senate. *Albany Journal.*

The Legislature of Connecticut has granted $11,500 to the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, to aid in establishing a silk factory, $200 to Gray & Bottom, machinists, Lisbon, for labor and expense in inventing and constructing silk machinery, and $1500 to the Mansfield Silk Factory. The entire sum is raised by a bonus exacted for the granting of a new bank charter,

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Crime and its Consequences.—A. Foucher, jr. guilty of extensive forgeries at New-Orleans, and whom it was supposed had escaped, it appears committed suicide. When found by a party of negroes, his body was in a state of decomposition, supposed to have been dead some days. He had shot himself through the head.

Wanton Villany.—The office of the New-Orleans Bulletin was entered on the night of the 7th inst. by some scoundrel, who did all the mischief in his power by upsetting cases, defacing forms, &c. throwing the whole office into what is technically called *pi.* As the culprit was of course a printer, the Typograpical Society have offered a reward of fifty dollars for his detection.

Professor Gambart, of Marseilles, has discovered a new comet, situated in Sir John Herschel's nebula 2,064, and almost four minutes diameter.

The Experimental Rail Road Company.—This institution has declared a dividend of twenty five per cent. for the six months ending on the 1st instant. Mr. Benjamin B. Smith has been appointed treasurer of the company, in the place of Mr. John Primrose, resigned. *Star.*

Bank of Cape Fear.—A dividend of three per cent. of the profits of this institution has been declared, payable, on this day (3d instant) at the Principal Bank, and on the 7th at its offices. *Ib.*

Henry Hubbard, (Jackson,) now a member of the House of Representatives from New Hampshire, has been chosen a Senator from that state, vice Samuel Bell, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

Two disastrous fires have occurred within a few days at Savannah. The first was the ship Hull, of Boston, which took fire after she had cleared for Liverpool, with 936 bales of cotton on board. Much of the cotton was burnt and damaged. It was not known whether insurance had been effected.

The other was the steam boat Basil Lamar, owned by Mirabeau B. Lamar of Savannah, which was entirely destroyed. Loss $15,000. No insurance.

Four persons, one of them a female, were lately killed in a riot among the Irish workmen on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road.

On a very wet day in the west of Scotland, an English traveller inquired peevishly of a native, whether it ALWAYS RAINED in that country. "No," replied the Highlander dryly, "it sometimes SNOWS."

Not at Home.—Several strangers being on a visit to Gloucester, Mass. recently called at the house of Mr. Penn, a gentleman at the age of one hundred and two, to pay their respects. He was not at home, but at work in his corn field, a miledistan from his house.

The legislature of Connecticut has passed an act, at the recent session, abolishing all lotteries in that state.

EARLY PEACHES.—The Savannah Geo. says—that on the 9th inst. there were Peaches in market, for the second time this season.

Switzerland has been notified that should she still continue to afford shelter to the expatriated Poles, her produce will be denied admission into the German confederacies, and all connexion, after the conclusion of the present agreement shall have expired.

We understand that Colonel Austin, who had been tried and acquitted by a Commission appointed by the Mexican government, had arrived at Tampico and would shortly proceed to Texas. *New Orleans Courier.*

A cheerful countenance betokens a good heart.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay off her lawful debts, will offer at public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second day of August court next, her interest being absolute, in the following LOTS, viz. Lot No. 86, northwest of Hillsborough, being one acre; Lots No. 146, 131, 132, and 133, south west of Hillsborough, bordering on the river Eno; these lots are subject to Mrs. Jane Woods' life interest. And also Lot No. 134, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Nancy O'Fairhill. Each lot to be sold separate.

Anne Maria Bannan.

July 8. 30—2w

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 27th of June last, a bound girl by the name of Ann Maria Barton, seventeen years of age. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing her under the penalty of the law. A reward of five cents will be given to any person who shall return her to the subscriber, but no expenses paid.

Sanders Riley.

July 8. 30—3w

NOTICE.

A PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill.

July 8. 30—

A DIRGE.

BY THE REV. GEO. CROLY.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"
Here the evil and the just;
Here the youthful and the old;
Here the fearful and the bold;
Here the matron and the maid,
In one silent bed are laid;
Here the vassal and the king
Side by side lie withering;
Here the sword and sceptre rust;
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Age on age shall roll along,
O'er this pale and mighty throng;
Those that wept them, those that weep,
All shall with these sleepers sleep.
Brothers, sisters of the worm,
Summer's sun, or winter's storm,
Song of peace, or battle's roar,
Ne'er shall break their slumbers more;
Death shall keep his sullen trust.
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

But a day is coming fast,
Earth, thy mightiest and thy last!
It shall come in fear and wonder,
Heralded by trump and thunder;
It shall come in strife and toil;
It shall come in blood and spoil;
It shall come in empire's groans,
Burning temples, trampled thrones;
Then, Ambition, true thy lust!
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then shall come the judgment sign,
In the east, the king shall shine;
Flashing from heaven's golden gate,
Thousands, thousands round his state;
Spirits with the crown and plume;
Tremble then thou solemn tomb!
Heaven shall open on our sight,
Earth be turned to living light,
Kingdom of the ransom'd just!
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then the mount, Jerusalem,
Shall be gorgeous as a gem:
Then shall in the desert rise
Fruits of more than Paradise,
Earth by angel feet be trod,
One great garden of her God!
Till are dried the martyr's tears,
Through a thousand glorious years!
Now in hope of him we trust,
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

From the Knickerbocker for June

SKETCHES OF THE SENATE.

"Show me the lions," said I to my cicerone: "where is Van Buren, where is Clay and Webster and Calhoun?" My first query was answered by pointing to the vice president's chair. I should have much to say of Mr. Van Buren; but they have elevated him to a high office, which, like all offices, has its drawbacks and its disadvantages. "He cannot figure," said my guide, "in debate; his mouth is shut, unless opened to say, "The ayes have it," or "The memorial is referred," or something of the like. His manner is calm and bland, and he presides with ease and dignity. And there he sits, with no opportunity for display—thumping with his mallet, when the galleries are out of order, remarking, "that the question is so and so," or something of the like. The newspapers talk of his shrinking, cowering, blushing. This is all the veriest romance in the world. He lives in the Senate like an embodied abstraction. He takes Clay's jibes and Webster's thrusts as the ghost of Creusa received the embraces of Æneas. He heeds them not. He leans back his head—piles one leg upon the other—and sits as if he were a pleasant sculptured image, destined for that niche all his life.

That massive forehead, those prodigious eyes, those heavy shoulders, that iron built frame, point out Webster. How like Satan himself he can look, and what a malicious smile! He talks as if he were telling a plain story; not enthusiastic, but concise and clear. His arm comes up as if lifted by a spring. He speaks like one from the grave—so solemn and so severe. Anon the lion is aroused. What a voice! The sentences leap into life; with well timed metaphor, skilfully interwoven—all perfectly wrought out. Yet Webster is a man of no imagination. He has a well disciplined taste; and give him a clue to a figure, and he will trace it out with force and beauty.

That slender built man, apparently about fifty years of age, in a blue coat, with bright buttons, a frizzly head, and an eye like a hawk, erect and earnest, with mouth partly open—that is Calhoun. He is not an orator—yet few command so much attention—none more. His voice is bad. His gesticulation is without grace. He is zealous and enthusiastic, but without being frantic. His apparent candour, earnestness and sincerity, command attention. His voice struggles in his throat, and you almost understand the thoughts swelling there; and they soon rush out as fast as words can convey them. He speaks in debate, as a farmer, in earnest, would talk to his boys, or a merchant to his clerks. He steps about, stands here and there, looks at this and that. And if a man looks inquiringly at him, he asks, "I am right, am I not?"—"But as I was saying, this conservative principle"—"It hurts me to talk to day; I've got a cold," etc. This is much the manner of Mr. Calhoun. If an idea comes into his head, out it comes, without regard to rhetorical polish. Mr. Calhoun's power is in colloquy—animated conversation. Men are willing to listen to a man who talks well, whose declamation might be insufferable. Calhoun links words together—bites off the last syllables—and oftentimes eats up, as it were, whole sentences, in the rapidity of his enunciation.

This tall, well formed man, with a wide mouth, and a countenance indicating every change of thought within, is Clay. He has been so often described that I shall dwell upon him briefly, here. Nature made him an orator to figure in a free government. In a despotism, his head would have reached the block for his impudence, before he was thirty. He is good at every thing; *nihil tetigit, quod non ornavit.* I have never heard such a voice. It is equally distinct and clear, whether at its highest key or lowest whisper—rich, musical, captivating. His action is the spontaneous offspring of the passing thought. He gesticulates *all over.* The nodding of his head, hung on a long neck—his arms, hands, fingers, feet, and even his spectacles and pocket handkerchief, aid him in debate. He steps forward and backward, and from the right to the left, with effect. Every feature speaks. The whole body has its story to tell.

That is Forsyth, with his arms a-kimbo, head thrown back, spectacles on, laughing at what somebody has to say, who is speaking over the way. I cannot describe his figure, but it is a handsome one. He is all ease and composure; is never thrown off his guard. He is ever ready, and the less prepared the better for the fight. He eludes with the utmost skill all manner of weapons. No member of Congress is better at the reconnoitering and skirmishing of debate.

That tall, red headed man, with a large, manly figure, full face, is Preston, the new member from South Carolina. He looks as if he had long lived under the rays of a southern sun. Preston is *sui generis.* He talks poetry, all in rich array and gorgeous sentences. When there is a storm in the Senate, they hang him out as a rainbow; and, although the rough clouds often darken his glittering hues before the storm is hushed, yet tempers are cooled and spirits are softened, by the dazzling arch and the rich interlacings of its bow. His is unpremeditated eloquence. He does not, like Sheridan, mark in his orations the place to introduce "Good God! Mr. Speaker." The incidents of debate suggest all his fine sentences. His gestures are admirable. No American orator is more graceful—few have more art; and yet few understand so well the *ars celare artem.* Such a man was necessary in the Senate. All the kinds of eloquence that Cicero describes, are now exemplified and illustrated in that body, and no two are formed on the same model.

Felix Grundy is a happy man. There is not a more jovial, benevolent face in Christendom than he wears. He was an actor upon the stage of public life long before my remembrance. His head is now all grey, and his step begins to falter and bear the marks of age, but his mind has lost nothing of its vigor, and he none of his humor. He is happy at a retort, skilful at a thrust, and good humored even in the angriest debate. He has a mind happily tempered for political warfare.

Leigh is a new comer from Virginia,—a round, thick built man, with a little sharp eye, that snaps at times like a spark of fire. He is something of a lion in the national menagerie. Perhaps my metaphors might seem objectionable, were it not that we "republicans" have a right to talk of our "servants" as we please.

Wright has a fine person and countenance. No one exhibits more calmness and dignity, or more narrowly watches the progress of debate.

I would tarry here, had I time and space, to serve up the stout-framed Benton, and give you a touch of his manner of speaking, so odd to northern eye and ear; but doubtless the mode in his own Missouri, where his heart unquestionably is. I would have something to say of Senator Smith, who, in his dress, connects this age with the days of our fathers and grandfathers—of Porter, with his Irish face and Irish eloquence, a worthy son of the green isle of Erin—and of Wilkins, too, who never hates a joke;—but I must pause.

PHYSIOLOGICAL.

Some celebrated Physiologists have lately expressed an opinion that *intense agony* is felt after *decollation*, in both the head and body, and have performed a variety of experiments in order to ascertain the fact. They have satisfactorily settled the matter in their own minds,

1. That after the decapitation, pain is prolonged for some time. 2. That the head retains feeling nearly until the extinction of vital heat. 3. That death by the Guillotine is one of the most painful known.

If these philosophers err not, a person can derive but little satisfaction from the prospects of being *Guillotined.* But fortotunately for the criminals condemned decapitation, though unfortunately for the theorists, a case lately occurred at Ticonderoga, N. Y. which settles the question as far as the body is concerned, and proves that no sensaion whatever can exist in the *body* after its connexion with the brain is dissolved. That case is a curious one, and we give it as related in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

"E. D. aged 50, a man of hale constitution and robust, in making an effort to scale a board fence, was suddenly precipitated backwards to the ground; striking first upon the superior and interior portion of the head, which luxated the dentatus anteriorly on the third cervical vertebra. He was at length discovered, and taken in (as the patient said) after he had lain nearly an hour, in a condition perfectly bereft of voluntary motion; but being present, I did not even suspect that the power of sensation was also gone until the patient (whose speech remained almost or quite perfect, and who was uncommonly loquacious at that time,) said, did he not know to the contrary, he should think he had no body. His flesh was then punctured, and sometimes deeply; even from the feet to the neck; but the patient gave no evidence of feeling, and when interrogated, answered that he felt nothing; "and," added he, "I never was more free from pain in my life," but he remarked that he could not live, and accordingly sent for his family, twelve miles distant, and arranged all his concerns in a perfectly sane manner.

The head was thrown back in such a position as to forbid his seeing his body. The pulse was much more sluggish than natural. Respiration and speech but slightly affected, but were gradually failing; but he could articulate distinctly until within a few minutes before his death. All the senses of the head remained quite perfect to the last. He died forty eight hours after his fall.

Repeated attempts were made to reduce the dislocation, but the transverse process had become so interlocked that every effort proved abortive. There was, undoubtedly, in this case, a perfect compression of the spinal marrow, which prevented the egress of nervous influence from the brain, while the pneumatic-gastric nerve remained unembarrassed.

Boston Med. Jour.

"IT WILL BITE."

Riding out the other day, I stopped a moment at the tavern on the hill kept by Mrs. Bucket—and while smoking my pipe with an old friend who had been hunting for an office this month past and come home disappointed, a little boy brought in a spring trap ready set for a mouse; the landlady saw him, and patting him on the head cautioned him—don't put your finger in Bob, it will bite. The little fellow threw it down in an instant. Look there, said my friend, how few are as wise as that little fellow—he wont put his fingers into the trap when it would be the easiest thing in the world to do it; and yet thousands hunt up the trap with infinite labor and pains, and then stick a whole hand in it.

He had scarcely spoken, before in came Tom Worthless, with his clothes as ragged as a beggar, and threw down a shilling for a gill; I told him the story, and Tom, said I, you are putting your fingers in the trap nicely—take care *it will bite.* He swallowed up the liquor, and allowed the advice was good, but the whiskey better.

However, a man who misses the nail many a time may hit it on the head at last, and I wish my neighbors, the printers, if they see a man in Tom's case to tell him the story. Tell him he is meddling with a trap, and it will bite—it will bite.

If they see an idle fellow running to the stores for credit, to tell him he is setting the trap for himself, and putting his fingers in too, and that it will bite one of these days most surely.

If they see an obstinate churl running needlessly into law, and expending dollar after dollar to cheat a neighbor, instead of settling the matter peaceably at home; tell him he too is preparing a trap for himself that will bite before he thinks of it.

If they see poor souls idling away their time in hopes of getting an office, or of being left a legacy, or of drawing a prize in a lottery, or of making money by speculation, or of times growing better, or in hopes of any such thing, do tell them it is all nonsense, and that they'll find themselves caught in a trap ere they expect it.

If they hear a man talk of going to the new countries, who is tolerably well fixed here, tell him to keep his fingers out of such a trap—For, there are a hundred kinds of traps that will bite besides mouse-traps.

I have seen a great many people shaking their fingers in late times, and dancing round to a sorry key, who had been caught in traps of one kind or another, and I just scratch off these hints for the benefit of those who most need them.

Trenton Emporium.

From the Washington Reporter.

A copper coin (a cent) was recently dug up in a garden in this place which bears a curious relation to a part of our American history. It has on one side a head of George III, and the words "Georgius III. Rex" around the edge. On the opposite side, are represented the coats of arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia quartered; and on the edge, are the word and figures "Virginia, 1773."

The following historical facts are here distinctly referred to. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority and declared itself independent. Shortly after finding that Cromwell threatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection, and fearing the ability of this feeble state to withstand this force, sent over, in a small ship, a messenger to Charles II. then an exile at Breda in Flanders. Charles accepted the invitation to come over and be King of Virginia, and was on the eve of embarking for Virginia, when he was recalled to the throne of England. As soon as he was restored to the crown of England, in gratitude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her coat of arms to be quartered with those of England, Scotland and Ireland, as an independent member of the empire. The above coin is clearly confirmatory of these facts. Hence the origin of the phrase "Old Dominion" frequently applied to Virginia. A. B.

A TOUGH STORY.

"Gentlemen," said a man who had been travelling west, to a motley company in the sitting room of a tavern, "it would do your hearts good to see the game in the western country. Why, a man needn't trouble himself about his dinner; if he finds that he is short of provisions, all he has got to do is to load his gun and fire it out at the window of his house, and he is sure to give a *quietus* to something of the eatable order. It is a splendid sight to behold a stag, bounding through the woods with antlers *six feet* apart at the tips—all you've got to do is, to level at him, and he's a *case.* Though, in fact, there's some little trouble attending these hunting excursions, for the woods and brambles are so thick that a thunderbolt don't know where to strike, and a man may have his flesh pretty considerably torn."

"Humph!" exclaimed a listener, "that's no go; how in the name of common sense could a stag with antlers six feet apart at the tip, run through such woods?"

"I say, stranger," replied the narrator rather stumped by this interrogatory, "you're as big a fool as I've met with for many a day. While I was at the West, I'd business enough to attend to without inquiring into the manner in which stags run through the woods—*they did it and that's enough.*" *Baltimore Visiter.*

Population.—A square mile contains 3,097,600 square yards, and at the rate of four persons, large and small, to a square yard, 12,390,400 human beings. Thus the swarming population of the United States could be crowded without inconvenience into a square mile, and could be walked round in an hour. In like manner the host of Xerxes, which the Grecians represent one end as seeing the sun rise, and another as seeing him at the same instant set, could have been ranged in close order on a field of a hundred acres, and could have heard the voice of one speaker. The inhabitants of the whole earth, about 900,000,000, would not fill a circle of ten miles in diameter; they might therefore be ridden round in an hour by Mr. Osbaldistone, and might hear a bell placed in the centre.

A person who had rendered himself obnoxious in trade by all manner of roguery, mas met upon 'Change by a merchant who told him of some of his tricks with a freedom the other did not relish, but irritated at the recital, asked with some heat, "Sir, did you call me a knave?" "No," replid the merchant, "but I'll give five guineas if you'll find a person here who will say you are an honest man."

A Good Hit.—"Have you any shear muslin," said a young Miss to one of our pert young shop-keepers in Washington street. "No, madam, but we have some very fine little tooth combs." "Well then," says she, "*you had better make use of them!*"

MAJOR DOWNING.

The Jack Downing of the Portland Courier, thus closes a letter of the 6th instant from Washington:

"I'll tell you what 'tis my old friend, we've got something to do this summer yet, if we mean to keep the old ship from sinking. We must go to smoking out the rats, or they'll not only eat up all the cargo, but naw so many holes in the bottom, that we couldn't keep her up if we should keep all the pumps going day and night.

Ther's a real nest of rats jest been dug out of the Post Office, and I dont think they've found em all yet. But them that they have found are as fat as butter; they look as if they had been living like pigs in clover. Folks have been thinking a good while there was a pesky snarl of rats round the Post Office, and so the Senate appointed a committee to go and take a hunt and see if they couldn't dig 'em out.

The committee has made their report to-day, and it looks *ratty* enough. They have found out that the rats have not only eat up all the vituals there was, that belonged to the Post Office, but the folks in the Kitchen, that have been feeding of 'em have run in debt more than eight hundred thousand dollars besides, for victuals to stuff 'em with.

How all this could be done, and the Gineral not find it out before now, is amazing to me; for the Gineral aint a man that neglects his Kitchen; he's in and out almost every day. But I believe he has some plagy sly fellows there that can cheat him most confoundedly. The worst of all is, that Congress has got to pay this eight hundred thousand dollars, and will have to get the money out of the people to do it with."

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Anderson Armstrong
Solomon Apple
B
John Bane
Elizabeth Bibby
James F. Bradberry
Robert Brinkley
C
Michael Carroll, 2
Sidney Carroll
Mrs. Nancy Carroll
Mrs. Mary Collins
Hugh Currie
Duncan Cameron
Anthony Cole
Calvin Clark
Thomas Christian
Miss Tempy Carrigan 2
Thomas Cates (of B)
William Carrington
Mrs. Susan Cheek
Charles Carroll
Miss Mary Craig
John D. Carlton
John Cheek
A. L. Cook
Daniel Cloud
Thomas Clancy
Reuben Carding, 2
Clerk of Orange County Court.
Samuel Couch
James Clancy
Miss Martha Cannon
D
John Denby or John Cranlay
Bennet Denson
William W. Davis
Alvis Durham
William H. Dudley
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Dobson
W. P. Dobson
F
Thomas Flint
G
James Garret
Fielding Garret
H
William Hill
Reed Hester
Herndon & Owen
J
Miss Mary A. T. Jones
Miss Hannah Jones
Abel G Jackson
George Jackson
K
Mrs. Rebecca Kerr
Samuel Kirkpatrick
John U. K[illegible] and
L
James L[illegible] 2
John B. Leathers
M
Mrs. Arena Martin 2
Joshua Martin
John Marshall
John Menshew
Hon. W. P. Mangum
John C. Mitchell
William Morrow 2
John S. Moore
Priestly H. Mangum
Westley Mills
Rebecca Montgomery
N
William Norfleet
Henry G. Parish
Richard Peacock
R
Geo. W. Reeves
James Rainey
John C. Rhodes
Frederick Reeves
Jacob Riley
S
Saml. Straynorn
Rev. Henry Speck
Doct. J. S. Smith
Thomas Sellars
John M. Speed
Herbert Sims, esq
Joseph Steele
T
Isabel Thompson
Zachariah Trice
James Trice
Israel Turner
V
Wm. & John Vanstory
W
Jas. Webb, J. U. Kirkland & James Philips
Hockey Watkins
Saml. Woods
John Wearr
F. & J. Wilkenson
Anderson [illegible]on
Abraham Whitaker
Saml. R. Woods
Henderson Woods
Henry Whitted
Y
David Yarbrough

Wm. Cain jr. *P. M.*

July 1. 29—

BOOKS LOST.

I HAVE either loaned or lost the following Books, viz.

Letters on Patriotism, by Lord Bolingbrook, 1 vol.
Don Quixotte 2 vols.
Gray's Hudibras, 2 vols.
Tales of the Genii, 1st. vol.
Burnit's History of the Reformation, vol. not recollected. This book belongs to the State Library, and I am extremely anxious to procure it.

Persons having any of the above named books, or any others belonging to me, will please return them.

V. M. Murphey.

June 24. 28—3w

WALDIE'S
Select Circulating Library.

BUBBLES from the Brunnens of Nassau, a description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking, from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $2 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by

Adam Waldie, Philadelphia.

June 24. 28—

Ox Discourse, or "Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4. 19—